OLIYANSKAYA, R.P.; TRUBITSYNA, G.A.; FEDOROV, Viktor K.

Study of typological properties of the nervous system and gas exchange in rodents. Trudy Inst. fiziol. 10:255-264 '62 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya nevrofiziologicheskikh problem (zav. - K.M. Bykov [deceased]) i gruppa po izucheniyu genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i gryzunov (zav. - Vikt.K.Fedorov) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

TRUBITSYNA, G.A.
AID Nr. 997-9 25 June

TRIAL USE OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT WITH PROGRAMMED CONTROL IN A PHYSIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENT (USSR)

Yevdokimov, S. A., R. P. Ol'nyanskaya, V. V. Semenov, V. A. Tarasov, and G. A. Trubitsyna. IN: Konferentsiya po metodam fiziologicheskikh issledovaniy cheloveka. Materialy (Materials of the conference on methods of investigating human physiology). Moskva, 1962. 72-73.
S/926/62/000/000/002/004

A programmed control device which assures the maintenance of strictly constant conditions during the simultaneous recording of a number of physiological processes (e.g., gas metabolism, bioelectric activity of brain and muscles, pulse and respirations rates) has been designed by a research team from the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Electromechanical Institute of the State Committee on Automation and Machine Building, Council of Ministers USSR. The use of programmed control has several advantages: it affords great accuracy in the

Card 1/2

AID Nr. 997-9 25 June

TRIAL USE OF ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT [Cont'd] S/926/62/000/000/002/004

conduct of experiments, significantly simplifies experimental procedure, and reduces the chance of human error introduced by the investigator. The device consists of a central panel into which the inputs and outputs of all the instruments and the circuit of the oscillograph vibrators are connected; a commutator for switching the integrator outputs to the various groups of electromechanical counters, for stopping and starting the oscillograph, and for feeding excitation pulses; and a circuit for reading and writing magnetic tape-recorded signals. Magnetic recording makes immediately available a reserve of carefully prepared programs. The switching circuit has been provided with several switches permitting partial modifications of the experimental program (e.g., suspending the feeding of auditory signals and oscillograph recording of a supplementary record of parts of the experiment) without changing tapes. The device can be used under laboratory or clinical conditions for studying work and sport activity in humans. [DMP]

Card 2/2

KRASOVITSKIY, B.M.; MATSKEVICH, R.M.; DOKUNIKHIN, N.S.; TRUBITSYNA, N.A.

Direct disazo dyes derived from oxadiazole and thiodiazole. Part 2: Comparative study of isomeric disazo dyes derived from thiodiazole. Zhur.ob.khim. 30 no.8:2608-2613 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Dyes and dyeing)
(Thiadiazole)

ACCESSION NR: AP4011762 S/0181/64/006/001/0247/0253

AUTHORS: Yur'yeva, Ye. K.; Trubitsyna, O. N.

TITLE: The influence of defects in crystals of magnesium aluminate ferrites on ferromagnetic resonance

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 247-253

TOPIC TAGS: defect, magnesium aluminate, ferrite, magnesium aluminate ferrite, ferromagnetic resonance, magnesium aluminate crystal, dislocation, resonance curve, resonance magnetic field, Verneuil method, spinel structure, molten solvent

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the distribution of defects (dislocations, inclusions of α-Fe_2O_3) in ferrite crystals with spinel structure. The ferromagnetic resonance was measured in the 3-cm range of ultra-high frequency on crystals in the system $Mg(Al,Fe)_2O_4$ grown by the Verneuil method or crystallized from a molten solvent, $PbO+B_2O_3$. The α-Fe_2O_3 phase occurs in crystals with spinel structure on the (111) planes in long thin plates oriented along the [110] direc-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4011762

tion. Inclusions of α-Fe_2O_3 have been observed in ferrite crystals grown by the Verneuil method and then subjected to oxidation. Crystals of molten solvent grow in octahedrons. In these crystals, accumulations of dislocations are chiefly in the octahedral (111) plane. Inclusions of α-Fe_2O_3 in a crystal sharply expand the resonance curve ($2\Delta H$ increases up to hundreds of oersteds). When dislocations are present in the crystal, the value of $2\Delta H$ increases by a few oersteds. Imperfections in crystal structure may affect the anisotropy of resonance-curve width ($2\Delta H$) and of the resonance magnetic field (H_p). In case of regular imperfections, the curves of angular dependence of these two functions are fully systematic. In crystals with concentrations of defects (dislocations, inclusions of α-Fe_2O_3) one may observe "anomalous" signs of $2\Delta H$ anisotropy in the (111) planes, contrary to the phenomenological computations of G. V. Skrotskiy and L. V. Kurbatov (ZhETF, 35, 216, 1958). Thus, the value of $2\Delta H$ anisotropy, along with ions of rare-earth impurities and of Fe^{2+} having a large spin-lattice relaxation frequency, is affected by the distribution of defects in the body of the crystal. "The authors express their thanks to G. A. Smolenskiy for his guidance in the work, to A. G. Furevich and A. A. Shvarts for valuable suggestions, and to S. Sh. Gendelev and E.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4011762

D. Gutorova for help in making the structural studies of the crystals." Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Jul62	DATE ACQ: 14Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 007	OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/017/102/102
B177/B186

AUTHORS: Trubitsyna, S. N., Stratu, Z. A.

TITLE: Anion polymerization of acryl nitrile at low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 615, abstract 17R51 (In collection: Vopr. ispol'zovaniya mineral'n. i rastit. syr'ya Sredn. Azii. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 123-127)

TEXT: By the polymerization of acryl nitrile (1 mole) in liquid NH_3 (- 60°, 20 min.) in the presence of sodium amide (of 0.023 mole of metallic Na) and subjected to stirring, a polymer of regular structure and molecular weight 60,000 - 70,000 was obtained with a yield of 97%. The yield of polymer decreases when the quantity of catalyst is reduced. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

L 15600-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pe-4/
Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3004709 S/0190/63/005/008/1235/1239

AUTHORS: Askarov, M. A.; Trubitsy*na, S. N.

TITLE: Anionic copolymerization of acrylonitrile with vinyl monomers at low temperatures

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 8, 1963, 1235-1239

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, anionic copolymerization, homopolymerization, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate, low temperature

ABSTRACT: The technique is described in an earlier publication by M. A. Askarov, S. N. Trubitsy*na, Z. A. Stratu (Sb.: Voprosy* ispol'zovaniya mineral'nogo i rastitel'nogo sy*r'ya Sredney Azii, Izd. AN UzSSR, 1961, str. 123). It consists in copolymerization in a liquid ammonia medium in the presence of sodium amide as catalyst at -60C. Homopolymerization of the acrylonitrile, methylmetacrylate, and vinyl acetate monomers was conducted for periods up to 3 hours, using various amounts of catalyst. It was found that for acrylonitrile the optimum concentration of sodium amide was 0.0023 gram-atom per mol, and that the polymerization proceeded instantaneously. For the methylmetacrylate and vinyl acetate monomers

Card 1/2

L 15600-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3004709

0.3 gram-atom per mol of the catalyst were required, coupled with a 2-hr reaction. Copolymerization of acrylonitrile with methylmetacrylate and of acrylonitrile with vinyl acetate in various proportions was conducted for a 2-hr period in the presence of 0.3 gram-atom catalyst per mol of the monomers. The resulting copolymers with methylmetacrylate had a 35 600-29 000 molecular-weight range and those with vinyl acetate one of 35 600-31 600. The 35 600 figure was that of the acrylonitrile homopolymer, 29 000 and 31 600 represented the molecular weights of the methylmetacrylate and the vinyl acetate homopolymers. Orig. art. has: 1 chart and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR (Institute of Polymer Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Uzbek SSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb62 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ASKAROV, M.A.; TRUBITSYNA, S.N.

Anionic copolymerization of acrylonitrile with vinyl monomers at low temperatures. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.8:1235-1239 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut khimii polimerov AN UzSSR.
(Acrylonitrile) (Polymerization) (Vinyl compounds)

41369

S/081/62/000/018/057/059
B168/B186

5.4600

AUTHORS: Askarov, M. A., Davranskaya, S. D., Trubitsyna, Z. N.

TITLE: Radiative polymerization of akrylonitrile in solid form, suspension and emulsion

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1962, 612, abstract 18R63 (In collection: Vopr. ispol'zovaniya mineral'n. i rastit. syr'ya Sredn. Azii. Tashkent, AN UzbSR, 1961, 118 - 122)

TEXT: Polymerization of acrylonitrile under the action of γ-radiation of Co^{60} with doses of $(1-2)\cdot10^4$ r is more rapid in an emulsion stabilized with polyvinyl alcohol and also in an aqueous solution (accompanied by formation of a suspension of the polymer) than in mass polymerization with these doses the rate of mass polymerization in a medium of N_2 is higher than in air, and the polymer is insoluble in dimethylformamide whereas soluble polymers form in air. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

TRUBITSYNA S.N.; MARGARITOVA, M.F.; MEDVEDEV, S.S.

Emulsion polymerization of methyl methacrylate in the presence of benzoyl peroxide at low temperatures. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11: 1973-1977 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted December 26, 1964.

TRUBITSYNA, S.N.; MARGARITOVA, M.F.; MEDVEDEV, S.S.

Initiation of polymerization by the system "benzoyl peroxide - alkyl pyridinium" in alkaline media. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11: 1968-1972 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V. Lomonosova. Submitted December 26, 1964.

TRUBITSYNA, T.K.

Naphtizin is a vasoconstrictive drug. Med. prom. SSSR 14 no.12: 49-51 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(IMIDAZOLINE)

TRUSKIN, V.V., inzhener.

[illegible] the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station. Izobr. [illegible] 2
no.8:43-44 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station)

TRUBIN, S. P.

Leningrad

"Brazing Cutting Tools with High Speed Steel," Stanki i Instrument, 10, No. 12, 1939.

FDD Report U-1505, 4 Oct. 1951.

TRUBIN, V.A., professor.

In the Technical Council of the Ministry of the Construction Industry of the U.S.S.R. Nov.tekh. i pered.op. v stroi.18 no.12:32-3 of cover. '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Building materials--Storage)

LEYBFREYD, Yuriy Markovich, professor; TRUBIN, V.A., professor, retsenzent; MAUMOV, N.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, nauchnyy redaktor; YUDINA, L.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; TOKER, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of the construction industry] Tekhnologiia stroitel'nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 450 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Building)

AUTHORS: Tarnovskiy, I. Ya., Trubin, V. N. SOV/163-58-2-28/46

TITLE: The Problem of the Expansion in Stamping (K voprosu ushireniya pri prokatke)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 159 - 166 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the plasticity theory there is no uniform law determining a relation between the tension and the rate of the relative deformation. The efficiency of the internal forces depends on the tension and on the rate of relative deformation. The tension of the internal forces is expressed by the equation:

$$N_1 = \int_V \tau_S H dV,$$ where τ_S = the stretching-strain limit, H = the intensity of the rate of deformation, V = the volume of deformation. The efficiency of the internal forces of the joint is calculated by the following equation:

Card 1/4

The Problem of the Expansion in Stamping

$N_{cut} = \int_{S_1} \tau_S v_{cut} dS_1$, where S_1 = the surface through which the cut is made, v_{cut} = the rate. For calculating the above mentioned equation the selection of some new functions is necessary, especially the calculation of the rate of displacement as well as of the index of expansion β_x, $\frac{1}{\eta_x}$, taking into consideration the following ratio:

$$\frac{\lg\beta_x}{\lg\frac{1}{\eta_x}} = \frac{\lg\beta}{\lg\frac{1}{\eta}} = a = \text{const.}$$

In this equation β_x and $\frac{1}{\eta_x}$ denote the coefficients of expansion, a = the internal friction. The diagram was constructed at a = 1 and a = 0,5 for the ratio

Card 2/4

$\frac{\lg\beta}{\lg\frac{1}{\ell}} = f\left(\frac{Bc}{\ell}; \frac{He}{\ell}\right)$. The index of expansion is calculated by the formula

$$\frac{\Delta B}{\Delta H} = \frac{\frac{Bo}{Hc}}{1,4 + \frac{Bo^2}{\ell^2}}$$

; In rolling soft iron-carbon alloys the ΔB calculated is by 15% higher than the value found experimentally. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1957

TRUBINA, L.M.

Rapid laboratory diagnosis of rabies. Lab.delo 2 no.5:21-23 S-O '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz laboratorii besherstva (zav. - professor R.M.Shen) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(RABIES)

TRUBIN, V.A., professor.

In the technical council of the Construction Industry of the U.S.S.R. Nov.tekh.i pered.op.v stroi. 18 no.6:32-3 of cover Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Precast concrete construction)

TRUBINA, L. K.

Problem of serodiagnosis of rabies [with summary in English]. Vop. virus. 2 no.3:161-165 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Laboratoriya beshenstva Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(RABIES, diagnosis,
serol. (Rus))

TREPOV, A.P.; RON', F.N.; LEYRIKH, V.E., kand.tekhn.nauk., red.; TRUBINO, S.M., red.; LAPTEV, L.M., red.; DEMIDOV, Ya.F., tekhn.red.

[Making large silicate blocks with slotlike openings] Izgotovlenie krupnykh silikatnykh blokov so shchelevidnymi pustotami. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekhn.informatsii, 1957. 45 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Building blocks)

TRUBINSKAYA, A.I.

Viability of Azotobacter on roots of spring wheat in gray forest soils. Mikrobiologiia 23 no.3:283-290 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Ural'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut, Sverdlovsk.
(AZOTOBACTER,
on wheat roots)
(WHEAT,
Azotobacter on roots of vernal wheat)

USSR
CATEGORY: MEADOW CULTIVATION

L

ABS. JOUR. : REF ZHUR - BIOLOGIYA, NO. 4, 1959,

AUTHOR : Trubitskiy, G.F.
INST. : Ukrainian Acad. of Agricultural Sciences
TITLE : Effect of Fertilizer on the Chemical Composition of Soluble Nutrient Reserves of the Grasslands

ORIG. PUB. : Visnik. sil's'kogospod. nauki. Ukr. Akad. sil's'kogospod. nauk, 1958, No.3, 76-76

ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD:

TRUBITSKIY, G.F. [Trubyts'kyi, H.F.]

Carbon dioxide content of the air in the Eastern Carpathians [with summary in English]. Nauk.zap.Nauk.-pryrod.muz.AN URSR 6:45-49 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Carpathian Mountains--Air--Analysis) (Carbon dioxide)

TRUBITS'KIY, G.F.

Studying the mineral content of grasses in mountain pastures of the eastern Carpathians. Dop. ta pov. L'viv.un. no.6 pt.2:65-67 '55. (MLRA 10:3)

(Carpathian Mountains--Pastures and meadows)
(Grasses) (Minerals in plants)

TRUBITSKIY, G.F.

Interesting case of columellar in Marschantia polymorpha. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.4:116-117 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(LIVERWORTS) (PROLIFICATION)

TRUBITSIN, P. A.

Gutalin (?). P. A. Trubitsin and L. G. Letts. U.S.S.R. 67,447, Dec. 31, 1946. For the production of high-grade gutalin (used as substitute for waxes) tech. lanolin is used as basic ingredient. For this purpose, the free fatty acids of lanolin are transformed into Al, Ca, or alkali salts. The sediment obtained during coagulation and filtration of lanolin-contg. waste water, such as are obtained from wool-washing or similar processes, can also be utilized for the production of gutalin. M. Hoseh

Raising the color stability of lithopone by a choice of

TRUBITSYN, A., vrach-kosmetolog

Medical cosmetology. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no. 4:79 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Beauty culture)

TRUBITSYN, A.M.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals, B-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 60920

Author: Vorob'yev, A. A., Trubitsyn, A. M.

Institution: None

Title: Electric Strength and Hardness of Monocrystals of Solid Solutions

Original Periodical: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, 83, 32-36

Abstract: With increasing energy of the lattice and consequently also of chemical stability of crystals of pure alkalihalide salts increase occurs in their electric strength E_1 and microhardness H. For solid solutions NaCl-NaBr, KCl-KBr, KI-KBr the curves of E_1 and T_{fusion} as functions of composition are symbathic and show a maximum for $\sim$ 50-60 mol % bromide, while curves of H and heat of formation of solid solutions have a maximum at closely similar composition. Increase of H and drop of E_1 in solid solutions are attributed to increased distortion of crystal lattice.

Card 1/1

SOV/112-58-2-1850

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 8 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vorob'yev, A. A., and Trubitsyn, A. M.

TITLE: Association Between Some Characteristics of Single Crystals of Alkali-Halide Solid Solutions and the Substituted Halogen (O svyazi nekotorykh svoystv monokristallov tverdykh rastvorov shchelochno-galoidnykh soley s zameshchennym galoidom)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 91, pp 113-117

ABSTRACT: Electric strength of single crystals of KI, KBr, KCl, NaBr, NaCl was investigated. Increase in electric strength with increase in crystal-lattice energy was confirmed. A juxtaposition was made between the measured electric impulse strengths of solid solutions and the differences between the water solution heat of a mechanical mixture and a solid solution of the same weight and composition. In all cases, increased solid-solution formation heat corresponded to a decrease in electric strength of the solid solution. With a decrease in stability of the solid solution of alkali halides, as in the case of pure

Card 1/2

Association Between Some Characteristics of Single Crystals of Alkali-Halide . . . .

salts, a lower electric strength was observed. Electric strength and surface energy identically depend on the composition of solid-solution single crystals of alkali halides with substituted halogen; either can be expressed by a curve that has a minimum at a medium molecular percentage. Unlike alkali-halide single crystals whose electric strength grows with an increase in microhardness, the electric strength of solid-solution single crystals with substituted halogen decreases with an increase in microhardness. Bibliography: 12 items. Tomskiy politekhnich. in-t (Tomsk Polytechnic Institute), Tomsk.

A. A. V.

TRUBITSYN, A.M.

VOROB'YEV, A.A., professor, doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; VOROB'YEV, N.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TRESKINA, M.N., inzhener; VOROB'YEV, G.A., inzhener; KALYATSKIN, I.I., inzhener; TRUBITSYN, A.M., inzhener; DMITREVSKIY, V.S., inzhener; KALGANOV, A.F., inzhener; KUCHIN, V.D., inzhener.

"High voltage electrical engineering." Part I and II. A.A.Akopian and others. Reviewed by A.A.Vorob'ev and others. Elektrichestvo no.8: 91-92 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Kafedra tekhniki vysokikh napryazheniy i kafedra elektroizolyatsionnoy i kabel'noy tekhniki Tomskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta im. Kirova.
(Electric engineering) (Akopian, A.A.)

TRUBITSYN, A. N.

"Investigation of the Impulse Electrical Strength of Monocrystals of Some Alkali-Halide Salts and Their Solid Solutions With Displaced Halides." Cand Tech Sci, Tomsk Order of Labor Red Banner Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Min Higher Education USSR, Tomsk, 1954. (KL, No 12, Mar 55)

So: Sum. No 670, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

TRUBITSYN, A.M.

USSR/Physics - Technical physics

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 8/47

Authors : Vorob'yev, A. A.; Zavadovskaya, E. K.; and Trubitsin, A. M.

Title : Correlation between the stability of chemical compounds and the breakdown voltage

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR, 100/6, 1065-1066, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : The relation existing between the magnitude of the breakdown voltage of pure alkali halide salt crystals and the heat of formation of the chemical compounds in solid state is discussed. Any increase in the heat of formation of the solid or gaseous substance is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the breakdown voltage. This was found to be in conformity with the energy increase of the electron affinity toward the halide ion.

Institution : The S. M. Kirov Polytechnicum, Tomsk

Presented by : Academician A. F. Ioffe, December 1, 1954

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR, 100/6, 1065-1066, Feb 21, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 8/47

Abstract : The breakdown voltage of alkali halide monocrystals is also indirect ratio to the stability of the chemical compounds. Five references: 3 USSR; 1 USA and 1 French (1909-1952). Graphs.

TRUBITSYN, A. M.

112-4-7644

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 4, p. 15 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vorob'yev, A.A., Trubitsyn, A.M.

TITLE: Electric Strength and Hardness of Solid Solution Single Crystals (Elektricheskaya prochnost' i tverdost' monokristallov tverdykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 83, pp. 32-36

ABSTRACT: Research done in recent years has established connection between the different properties of a substance. New experimental data confirm that the electric strength and micro-hardness of single crystals of pure alkali-halide salts increases linearly with increasing crystal lattice energy. In single crystals from solid solutions of these salts which are formed by the displacement of the halide, increased micro-hardness is accompanied by reduced electrical

Card 1/2

112-4-7644

Electric Strength and Hardness of Solid Solution Single Crystals (Cont.)

strength. With the aid of the theory of metallic alloys, the authors attribute this latter behavior to the effect of the internal potentials whose magnitude is determined by the energy absorbed during the formation of the solid solution. Six bibliographic entries. A.M.T.

Card 2/2

TRUBITSYN, B. A.

5(4)
AUTHORS: Varshavskiy, Ya. M., Vaysberg, S. E., SOV/20-122-5-23/56
~~Trubitsyn, B. A.~~

TITLE: The Equilibrium Distribution of Deuterium in Hydrogen Exchange With Liquid Hydrogen Chloride (Ravnovesnoye raspredeleniye deyteriya pri vodorodnom obmene s zhidkim khloristym vodorodom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 5, pp 851 - 853 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the first investigation of the deuterium exchange in liquid hydrogen chloride; the isotope-equilibria in several systems which contain hydrogen chloride are investigated. Some earlier papers are first discussed. It was of importance, above all, to obtain a reliable value of the distribution coefficient α of the deuterium for the isotopic equilibrium between hydrogen chloride and the aromatic C-H-bond and to compare its value with that of α for the case of an O-H bond and an aliphatic C-H bond. Knowledge of these quantities

Card 1/3

is of importance also for the investigation of deuteron exchange with liquid hydrogen chloride at present being carried out by the authors. The authors investigated the equilibrium distribution between hydrogen chloride and benzene, cyclopentane, and also water. These investigations were carried out on liquid-phase systems under pressure. After the establishment of equilibrium, the liquid hydrogen was vaporized and the water obtained by neutralization was then investigated with respect to its deuterium content. The carrying out of measurements is discussed in short. In isotope-exchange, equilibrium was attained from both sides by carrying out experiments with direct and inverse exchange. The tests concerning isotope exchange in hydrocarbons were carried out with an aluminum-chloride catalysis. The data thus obtained are compiled in a table. They permit the following conclusion to be drawn: At one and the same temperature the values obtained for the isotope

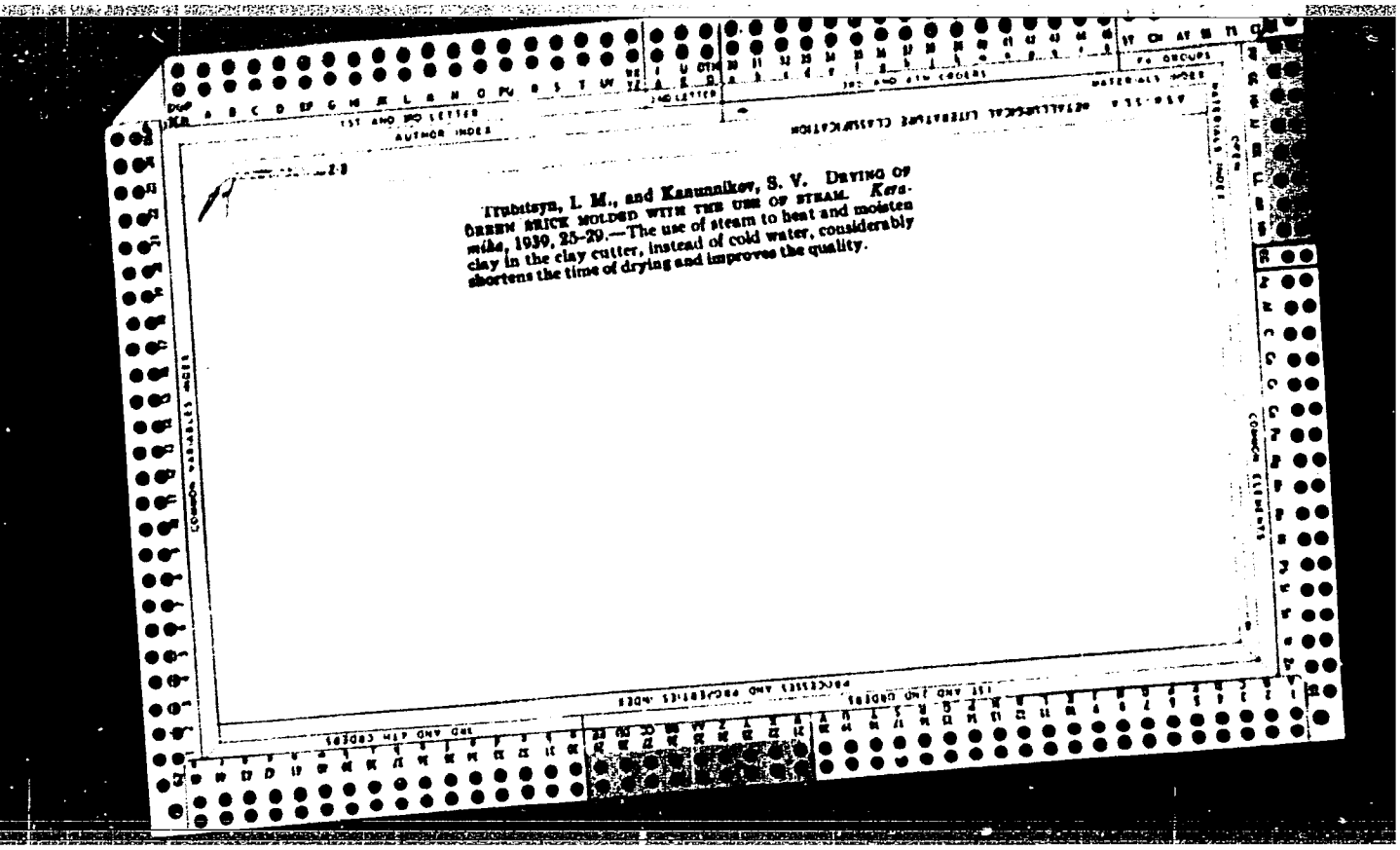
The Equilibrium Distribution of Deuterium in Hydrogen Exchange With Liquid Hydrogen Chloride SOV/20-122-5-23/56

exchange of hydrogen chloride with compounds containing an O-H bond and also an aromatic or aliphatic O-H bond are found to agree in practice. The hydrogen exchange (in the presence of $AlCl_3$) between liquid hydrogen chloride and a saturated hydrocarbon that contains no third carbon atom is of special interest. Liquid hydrogen chloride is suited for the investigation of the suitability of organic compounds for the reactions of electrophile substitution by the method of deuteron exchange. There are 1 figure and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

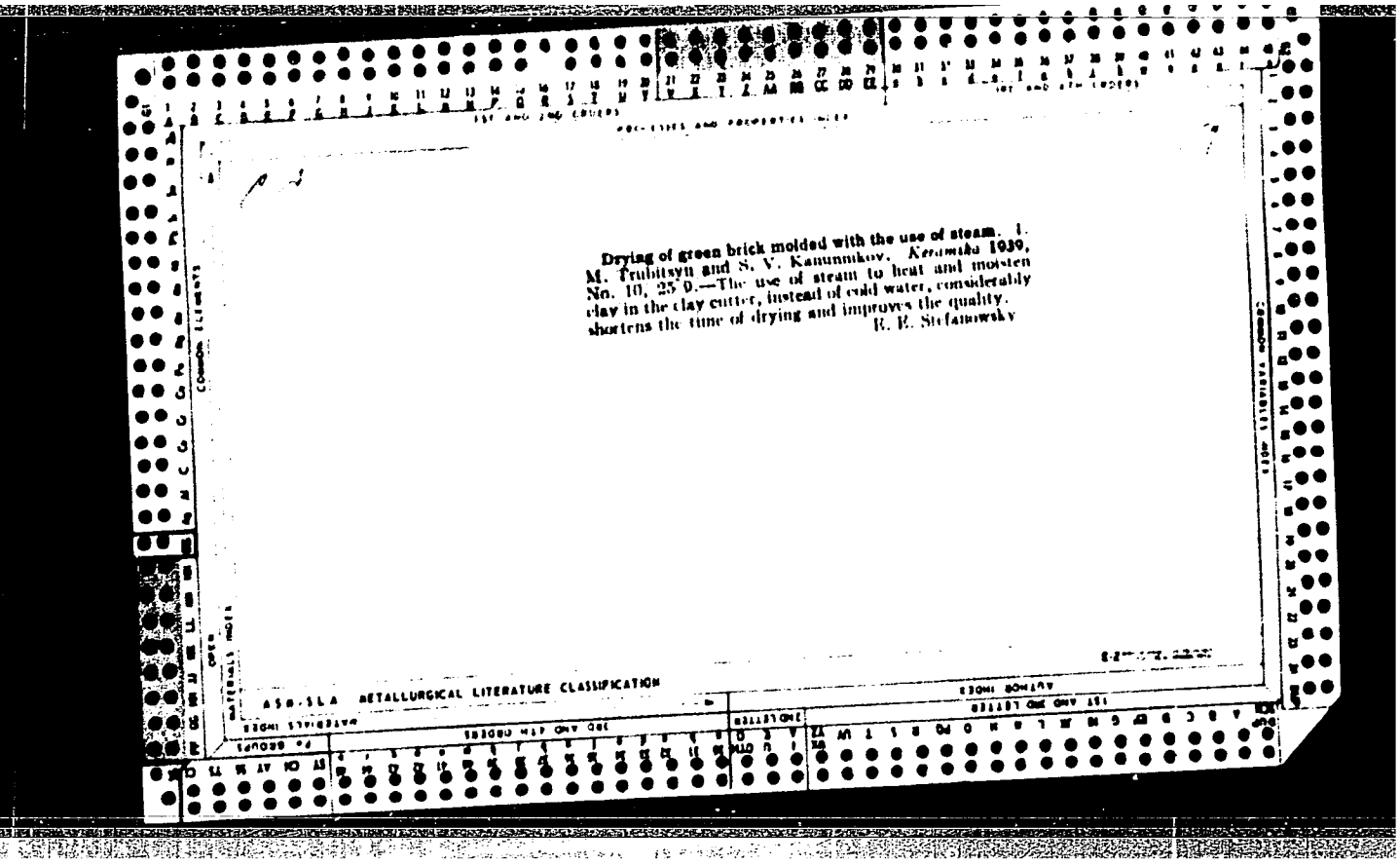
ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.L.Ya.Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya.Karpov)

PRESENTED: June 9, 1958, by V.A.Kargin, Academician
SUBMITTED: June 9, 1958

Card 3/3

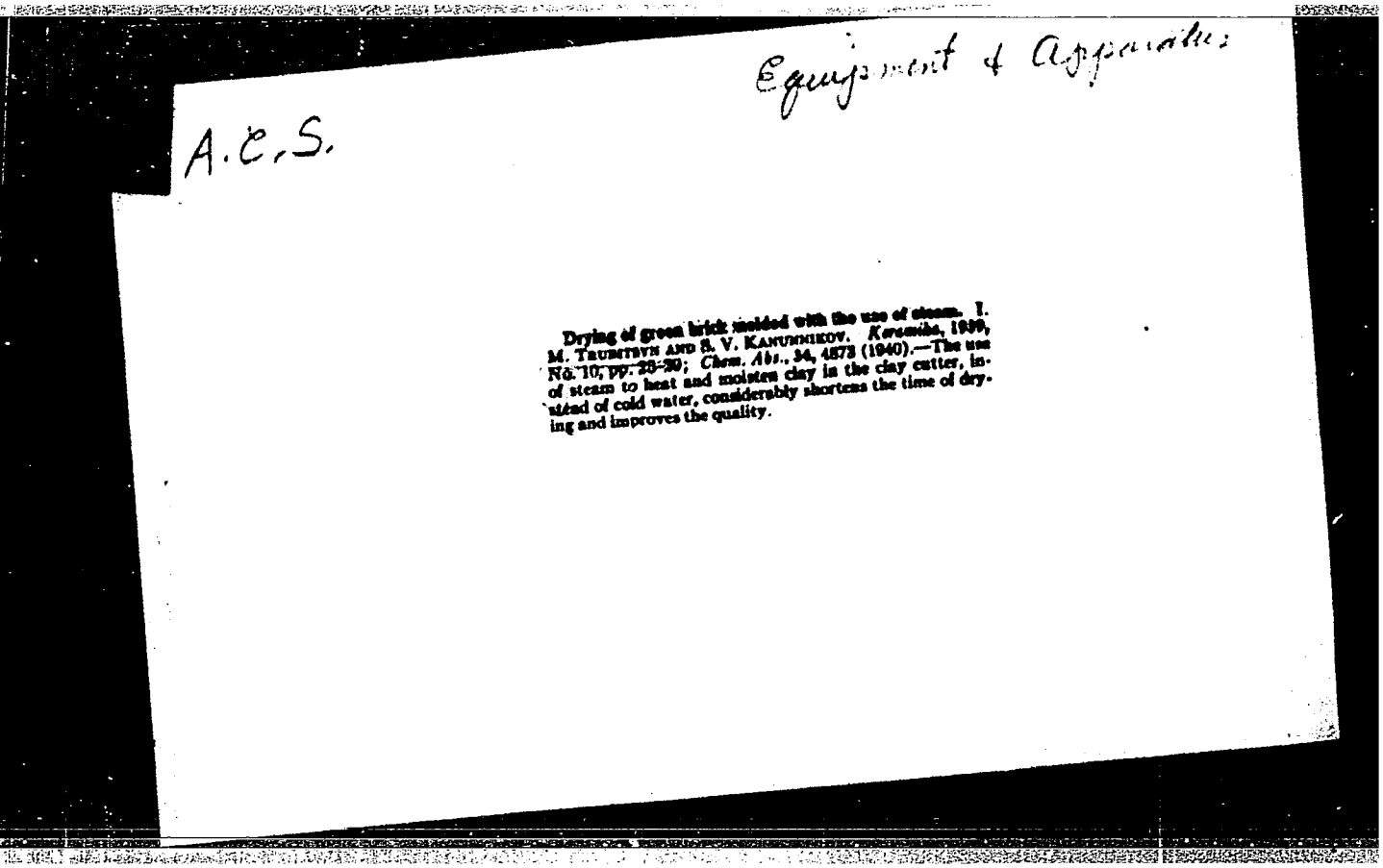


Trubitsyn, I. M., and Kazunnikov, S. V. DRYING OF GREEN BRICK MOLDED WITH THE USE OF STEAM. *Keramika*, 1939, 25-29.—The use of steam to heat and moisten clay in the clay cutter, instead of cold water, considerably shortens the time of drying and improves the quality.



Drying of green brick molded with the use of steam. I. M. Trubitsyn and S. V. Kanunnikov. *Keramika* 1939, No. 10, 23 p.—The use of steam to heat and moisten clay in the clay cutter, instead of cold water, considerably shortens the time of drying and improves the quality.

R. E. Stefanowsky



Equipment & Apparatus

A.C.S.

Drying of green brick molded with the use of steam. I. M. Trubetsyn and S. V. Kanunnikov. *Keramika*, 1939, No. 10, pp. 28-30; *Chem. Abs.*, 34, 4873 (1940).—The use of steam to heat and moisten clay in the clay cutter, instead of cold water, considerably shortens the time of drying and improves the quality.

TRUPTSYN, M.A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the effect of certain metallurgical and technological factors on the formation of heat fissures ~~of contraction origin~~ in steel castings." Mos, TsBNTI of Heavy Machine Building, 1958, 17 pp (Glavniiproyekt under the Gosplan USSR. Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building TsNIITMash) 120 copies (KL, 23-58, 105)

TRUBITSYN, N.A.

AUTHORS: Trubitsyn, N.A., Engineer, and Biduliya, I.N., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Effect of the Composition of Steel on the Formation of Hot Cracks in Castings (Vliyaniye sostava stali na obrazovaniye goryachikh treshchin v otlivkakh)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 6, pp 22-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the described experiments at TsNIITMASh was to determine the effect of carbon, sulphur, manganese, silicon and phosphorus content on the resistance of carbon steel to the formation of cracks during solidification. A specially designed electric device for measuring the disrupting forces in metal during shrinkage is described and illustrated (Fig.1). The crystallization phenomena observed are described in detail. It was revealed that raising the Mn content increased the quantity of sulphides, while at lower Mn content the sulphides formed thin intercrystalline films reducing the crack resistance. A definite interdependence could be seen between the crack-resistance and the disposition of the sulphides, and it was possible to partially neutralize the negative effect of sulphur by increasing the manganese content. The negative effect of

Card 1/2

The Effect of the Composition of Steel on the Formation of Hot Cracks in Castings.

phosphorus grew with the increase of the carbon content. Higher sulphur content (at equal contents of carbon and phosphorus and an equal proportion of sulphur and manganese) gave higher contamination of steel by low-melting non-metallic inclusions distributed along the primary grain borders, and sharply decreased crack resistance. The experiments were carried out by the authors and Candidate of Technical Sciences V.N. Saveyko. There is 1 drawing, 10 diagrams, 1 table and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Steel castings-Test results 2. Steel castings-Defects
3. Steel castings-Fracture

S/129/62/000/004/009/010
A004/A127

18.1110

AUTHOR: Trubitsyn, N.A.

TITLE: The mechanism of hot-crack formation in steel castings

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4, 1962, 33 - 34

TEXT: The author mentions the fact that some researchers are of the opinion that hot cracks in steel castings form at higher temperatures than the solidus, while others come to the conclusion that this is taking place at a temperature which is considerably lower than that at the end of solidification. To elucidate this problem, special tests were carried out on steel grades with different C-contents, using a device whose principle of action is based on the conversion of changes of linear shrinkage or stresses originating during its deceleration into proportional changes of potential difference; wire resistance pick-ups are used which are connected to the d-c bridge. The results obtained reveal that hot-crack formation in carbon steel castings begins in the range of the solid-liquid state, i.e., in the effective crystallization range, which is limited by the temperature curve of the beginning of linear shrinkage and by the nonequilibrium solidus. Shrinkage stresses forming owing to the mechanical deceleration

Card 1/2

The mechanism of hot-crack formation in ....

of the casting are mainly relieved during the shaking-out or are so insignificant that they do not cause the formation of hot cracks. Tests were carried out to determine the mechanism of hot-crack formation in the specimens after a definite time interval from that moment on when the pouring was finished. The cracks forming in the test specimens were the deeper and wider, the longer a load was applied. One of the main causes of hot-crack formation in casting consists in that the stresses caused by the resistance to dimensional reduction of the cooling solid part of the casting attain the tensile strength magnitude of the metal. The author presents a detailed description of the single phases of hot-crack formation. There are 3 figures. The reference to an English-language publication reads as follows: Pellini, "Foundry", no. 11, 1952.

Card 2/2

S/129/62/000/004/010/010
A004/A127

18.1110

AUTHOR: Trubitsyn, N.A.

TITLE: The effect of linear shrinkage deceleration on the crack resistance of steel castings

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, no. 4. 1962, 34 - 37

TEXT: The author points out that shrinkage stresses, originating as a result of mechanical deceleration of linear shrinkage, are most dangerous in the temperature range near the solidus, where hot-crack formation is possible. He comments on the publications concerning this subject and on the contradictory opinions of various researchers, some of whom state that steels with a C-content of some 0.2% show the greatest tendency to hot-crack formation, while others maintain that a steel containing approximately 0.2% C possesses the maximum crack resistance. To elucidate this problem, tests were carried out with a device whose principle of action is based on the conversion of changes of linear shrinkage into proportional changes of potential difference. The author presents a description and block diagram of the device and describes the tests carried out. The test results prove that the initial temperature of the development of free

Card 1/3

The effect of linear shrinkage deceleration ....

linear shrinkage of steel lies approximately in the middle of the crystallization range, between the equilibrium temperatures of liquidus and solidus. Steel containing 0.06% C possesses the maximum magnitude of free linear shrinkage. An increase in the C-content up to 0.17 - 0.25% results in a reduction of shrinkage, after which the free linear shrinkage starts to grow slowly until the C-content reaches a magnitude of 0.4 - 0.5%, then up to 1.0% C the free linear shrinkage decreases again. A graph shows various curves of free and hindered linear shrinkage at different conditions. An analysis of the magnitude and nature of the process of free and hindered linear shrinkage of steel grades with different C-contents shows that a decrease of the magnitude of linear shrinkage of steel at various degrees of deceleration takes place also in the effective crystallization range, mainly on account of the plastic deformation of steel. The latter may even compensate the casting deceleration without hot cracks originating. Tests were carried out to investigate the crack resistance of steels with different C-contents depending on the degree of deceleration of linear shrinkage, which proved that the crack resistance is the higher, the lower the deceleration of linear shrinkage. The tests carried out to study the effect of the C-content on the crack resistance of steel in connection with its linear shrinkage at various degrees of deceleration of the latter proved that the danger of hot-crack formation

The effect of linear shrinkage deceleration ....

in steel castings arises from that moment on when the linear shrinkage starts to develop in the effective crystallization range. A connection between the effective crystallization range and the crack resistance exists only at a definite degree of deceleration of linear shrinkage. The author concludes that, other conditions being equal, the crack resistance of carbon steel is not a constant magnitude, but is predetermined by the deceleration degree of linear shrinkage. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/3

SUVOROVA, V.P.; MARGULIS, M.G.; TRUBITSYN, N.D.

Chemical cleaning of unhaired hides with phosphate salts. Leg. prom. 16 no.1:26-27 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Hides and skins)

GROZMANI, N.; IVANOV, A.; TSUBITSYN, O.

Centralized administration of automotive passenger transportation.
Avt.transp. 32 no.5:5-9 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Motor bus lines) (Taxicabs)

YUR'YEVA, Ye.K.; TRUBITSYNA, O.N.

Effect of defects in magnesium ferrate aluminate crystals on ferromagnetic resonance. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.1:247-253 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

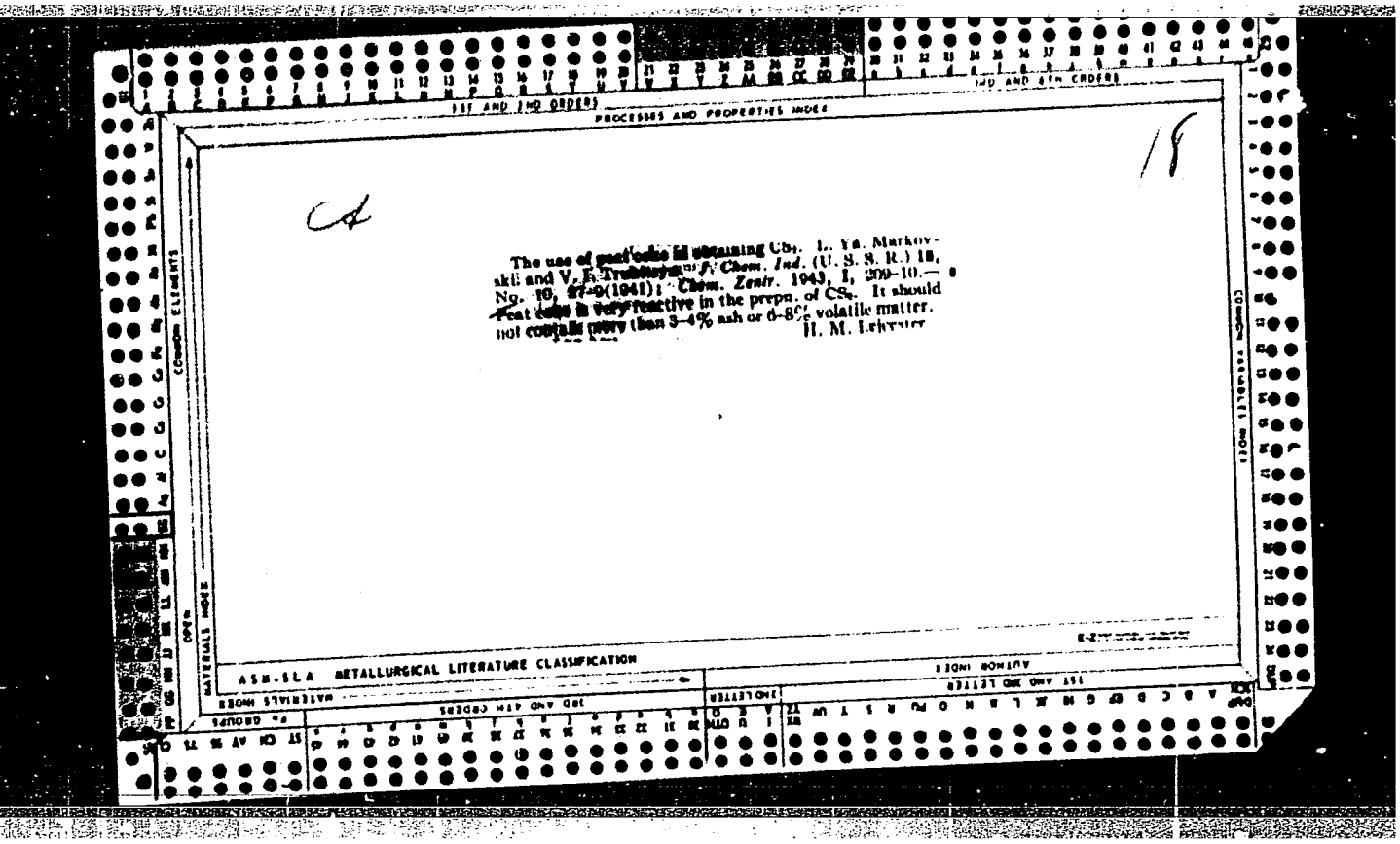
TRUBITSYN, V.F., inzhener.

Reinforced concrete ties made of prestressed concrete. Sbor.trud. Akad.zhel.transp. no.4:5-41 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Railroads--Ties, Concrete)

TRUBITSYN, V.F., inzhener.

Lower the costs of railroad track operations. Tekh.zhel.dor. 15 no.3:32-3 of cover My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Akademiya zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.
(Railroads--Track)



Ca

18

The use of [illegible] in obtaining CS_2. L. Ya. Markovskii and V. B. Troitskaya. *Zh. Prikl. Khim. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 18, No. 10, 57-9(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, I, 209-10.— [illegible] heat coke is very reactive in the prepn. of CS_2. It should not contain more than 3–4% ash or 6–8% volatile matter.
H. M. Lebrecht

TRUBITSYN, Ye.G., inzhener; VOROB'YEV, I.Ye., inzhener, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Engineers of heavy trains; collection of articles] Mashinisty-tiazhelovesniki; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gos. transportnoe zheleznodorozhnoe izd-vo, 1954. 135 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Railroads--Traffic)

TRUBITSYN, V.; GRIGOR'YEVA, D.; MARKOV, R.; TIKHOMIROV, V.P., redaktor; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; NOGIN, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Gold Coast] Frantsuzskaia Ekvatorial'naia Afrika, Frantsuzskaia Zapadnaia Afrika, Zoletoi Bereg. Moskva, Ges. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1956. 30 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Africa--French Colonies) (Gold Coast)

Trubitsyna, G.A.

MATYUSHKINA,NA.; SMIRNOV,K.N.; TRUBITSYNA,G.A.

Physiological analysis of thermoregulation of the body during exposure to cold combined with physical exercise. Opyt izuch.reg. fiziol.funk.no.3:231-241 '54. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Kursov usovershenstvovaniya ofitserov po fizicheskomu obrazovaniyu i Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(BODY TEMPERATURE) (COLD--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (EXERCISE)

LIBERMAN,V.B.; TRUBITSYNA,G.A.

Interaction of the signal systems during muscular activity. Opyt izuch.reg.fiziol.funk. no.3:259-273 '54. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (FATIGUE) (EXERCISE)

Trubitsyna, G.A.

LIBERMAN,V.B.; MAKAROVA,A.R.; SMIRNOV,K.M.; TRUBITSYNA,G.A.

Gas exchange during restoration following brief but very intensive physical exercise. Opyt izuch.reg.fiziol.funk. no.3:311-322 '54. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningrasskii nauchno-issledovatel' skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury
(RESPIRATION) (EXERCISE)

PONUGAYEVA, A.G.; TRUBITSYNA, G.A.

Changes in gas exchange in sheep. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 4:171-175 '55.

1.Laboratoriya ekologicheskoy fiziologii.Zaveduyushchiy A.D.Slonim.
(Sheep) (Respiration)

25316

S/020/61/138/005/025/025
B103/B220

27.1120

AUTHORS: Ol'nyanskaya, R. P. and Trubitsyna, G. A.

TITLE: Conditioned reflex variations of the respiratory change, of the bioelectric activity of the cerebrum, and of the skeleton muscles

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 138, no. 5, 1961, 1245-1247

TEXT: A study of the total gas interchange permits neither to establish the mechanisms effecting conditioned reflex processes nor to single out the organs and systems involved. In order to clarify this important problem, the authors repeated the tests made in their first study concerning the conditioned reflex variations of the gas interchange in muscular activity (R. P. Ol'nyanskaya, Ref. 3: Fiziol. zhurn. SSSR, 15, No. 4, 314 (1932)); however, they recorded simultaneously the electric phenomena in the skeleton muscles (1) and in the cerebrum (2). Thus, it was possible to disclose the manifestation of both the general (2) and the local (1) neural excitation due to the development of conditioned reflexes affecting the gas interchange under muscular stress. 14 persons aged

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between 18 and 30 years were used in the experiments and occupied a horizontal position in a screened chamber. The gas interchange was determined according to Zuntz-Haldane, using the automatic electric device of Belau [Abstracter's note: device not stated]. The biocurrents of muscles (m. digitorium communis and m. biceps) and cerebrum, and also the pulse were registered by an oscilloscopic multichannel apparatus. The latter was connected to a band-pass filter which served to eliminate the α-rhythm from the electroencephalogram. Electronic integrators computed the total activity within a defined period. The electroencephalogram was recorded by means of a unipolar shunt wire. Muscular exertion lasting for 2, 3, or 4 min served as unconditioned impulse: squeezing of a rubber bulb, lifting of weights and dump-bells. The conditioned impulse consisted in a) a voice signal for impulse emission, and b) in the clicking of a metronome having a frequency of 100 and 116 per min. All characteristics mentioned were determined and recorded 1) with the test person being at rest, 2) during the isolated action of the conditioned impulse, 3) during muscular stress, and 4) during the period of restitution after completion of labor. The results showed that the conditioned reflex increase of the respiratory change occurring in the initial period

Conditioned reflex variations of the...

of the development of conditioned reflexes due to muscular exertion was sometimes accompanied by a suppression of the α-rhythm in the electroencephalogram. With progressive fixation of conditioned interchange reflexes also conditioned reflex variations of the working currents in the muscles become apparent. The data obtained by the authors show that in the development of the motor conditioned reflex process first of all the conditioned reflex variations of intimate processes occur. Only then the variations of the bioelectric activity of the skeleton muscles become apparent. In other words, the trophic function of the central apparatus is changed first of all. This is followed by the specific reaction of the muscles. Thus, similar ideas of K. M. Bykov (Ref. 1: DAN, 99, No. 2 (1954)) are proved. The authors believe that the conditioned reflex increase of the respiratory change connected with the muscular activity depends on the increase of oxidative processes in the cerebrum. Moreover, this increase of metabolism may be influenced by the general metabolic reaction in many other tissues and organs. With the fixation of the conditioned reflexes, the excitation concentrates in the innervation apparatus of the working muscles and, at the same time, the electric activity increases in the resting muscles. The reaction

Card 3/4

Conditioned reflex variations of the...

suppressing the α-rhythm, however, vanishes on fixation of the conditioned reflexes, and the extent of variation of the conditioned reflex of the respiratory change is somewhat reduced. In the opinion of the authors, it is conceivable that, in this case, the expenditure of energy of the cerebral cortex approaches its original level, whilst the total metabolism is effected by the skeleton muscles. Studies of M. I. Vinogradov et al. are mentioned. There are 2 figures and 9 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziologii im. I. P. Pavlova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: January 30, 1961, by V. N. Chernigovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1961

L 37070-66 EWT(l) jw

ACC NR: AP6004902 SOURCE CODE: UR/0243/65/000/010/0055/0057

AUTHOR: Trubitsyna, T. K.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Chemicals and Pharmeceuticals im. S. Ordzhonikidze (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut)

TITLE: Medicinal preparation mebedrol

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 10, 1965, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: medical research, nervous system drug

ABSTRACT: The new drug mebedrol, chemically similar to dimedrol, has been synthesized. It is a hydrochloride of dimethylaminoethyl ether ortho-methylbenzhydrol, a white crystalline powder which dissolves easily in water and melts at 155--156°. The drug is also called disipal, methenamine, and orphenadrin in foreign literature. It possesses antihistamine action and is more active than dimedrol on the central cholinoreactive system. Mebedrol sharply reduces the toxic effect of nicotine and arecoline on white mice and rats and protects the animals from death even when a lethal dose is injected. Other tests show mebedrol to be more effective on N-cholinoreactive systems than on M-cholinoreactive systems. Mebedrol increases the action of soporifics, disrupts central and peripheral cholinolytic action,

Card 1/2 UDC: 615.767

L 37070-66
ACC NR: AP6004902

direct weakening action on the smooth muscles. The combination of mebedrol's cholinolytic, spasmolytic, and antihistamine action make it useful in treating diseases of the central nervous system related to diseases of the extrapyramidal system and in pathological conditions related to spasms of the smooth muscles of internal organs. The use of mebedrol in combination with reserpine and other paraplegics and soporifics has been fully tested. Mebedrol reduces constraint, tremors, and loss of muscle tone, improves gait, and stops salivation in diseases of the extrapyramidal nervous system. It is also recommended in treatment of bronchial asthma. It is issued in tablets and ampules for injection. A dosage of 0.05 --0.1 g is used 2--3 times a day in combination with reserpine. It is contraindicated in the presence of glaucoma. Side effects observed include dryness of the mouth, nausea, vertigo, and palpitation. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ OTH REF: 003

ns
Card 2/2

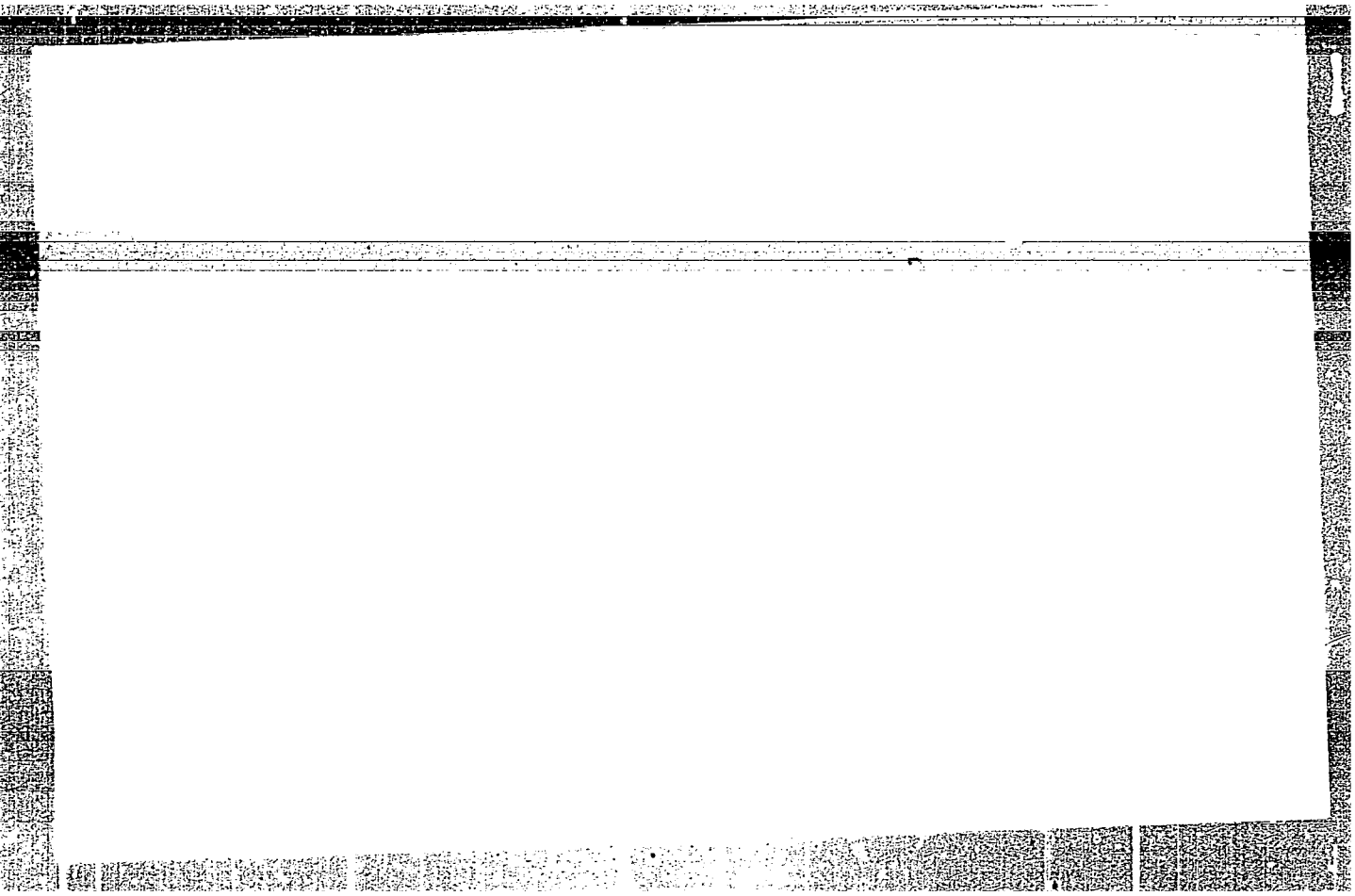
MILOVANOV, V.K.; SOKOLOVSKAYA, I.I.; CHUBENKO, N.S.; TRUBKIN, G.D.; TSVETKOV, I.V.; BAYEV, K.D., red.; LEVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Operating methods of stations for the artificial insemination of farm animals] Tekhnologiia raboty stantsii po iskusstvennomu osemeneniiu sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Artificial insemination)

OZHIN, F.V.; RODIN, I.I.; RUMYANTSEV, N.V.; SKATKIN, P.N.; SHERGIN, E.P.; TRUBKIN, G.D., red.; SHEVTSOVA, A.A., red.; YARNYKH, A.M., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Artificial insemination of farm animals; manual for zootechnicians and veterinary workers] Iskusstvennoe osemenenie sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh; rukovodstvo dlia zootekhnikov i veterinarnykh rabotnikov. Izd.3., perer. i dop. By F.V.Ozhin i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 447 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Artificial insemination)



TRUBITSYN, M. V.

Sorption of carbon dioxide by corn kernels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekh. no. 2:16-17 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Krasnodarskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii zerna.

TRUBITSYNA, T. F.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Fermentation Industry, I-27

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63602

Author: Lesnov, P. P., Trubitsyna, T. F.

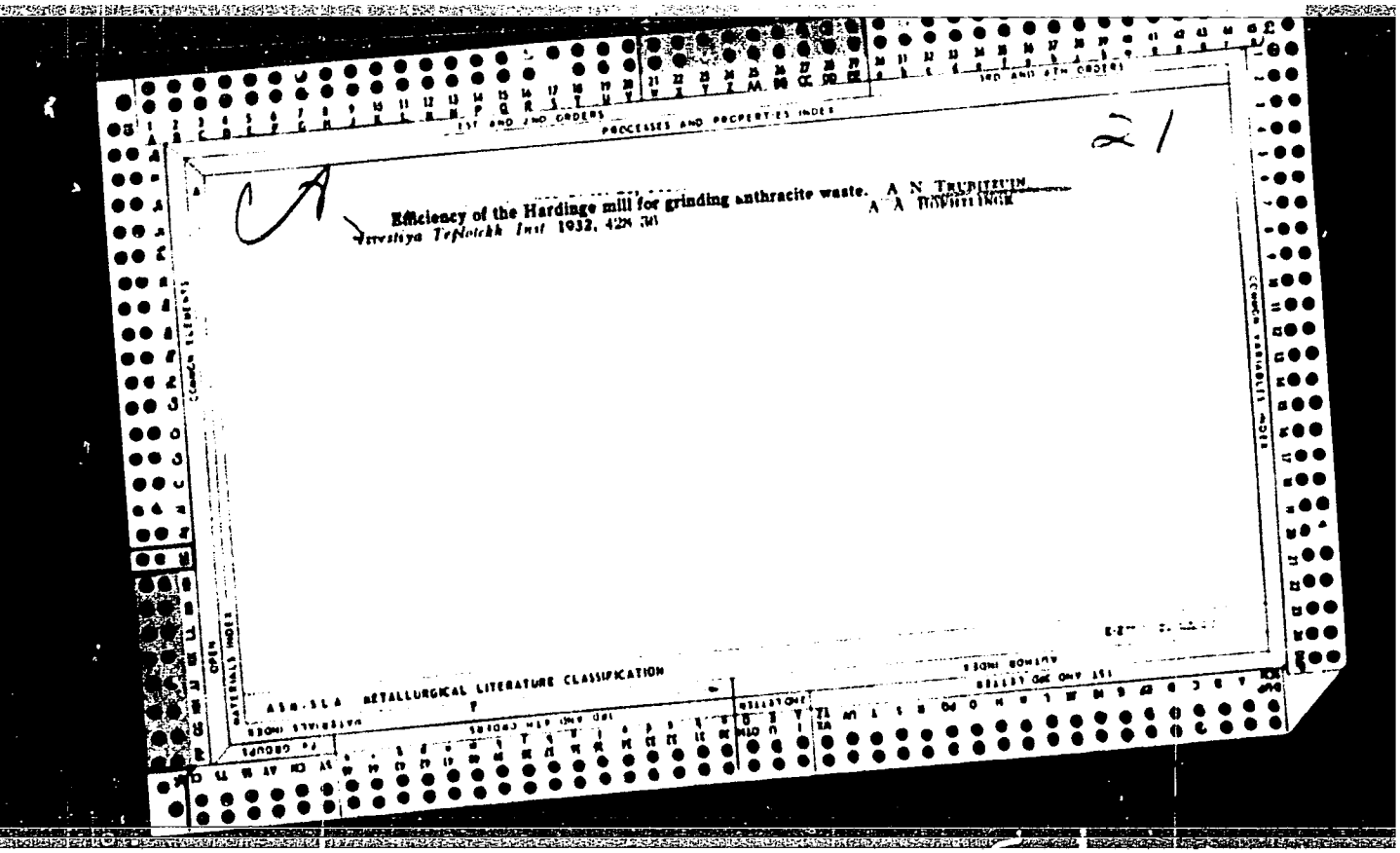
Institution: None

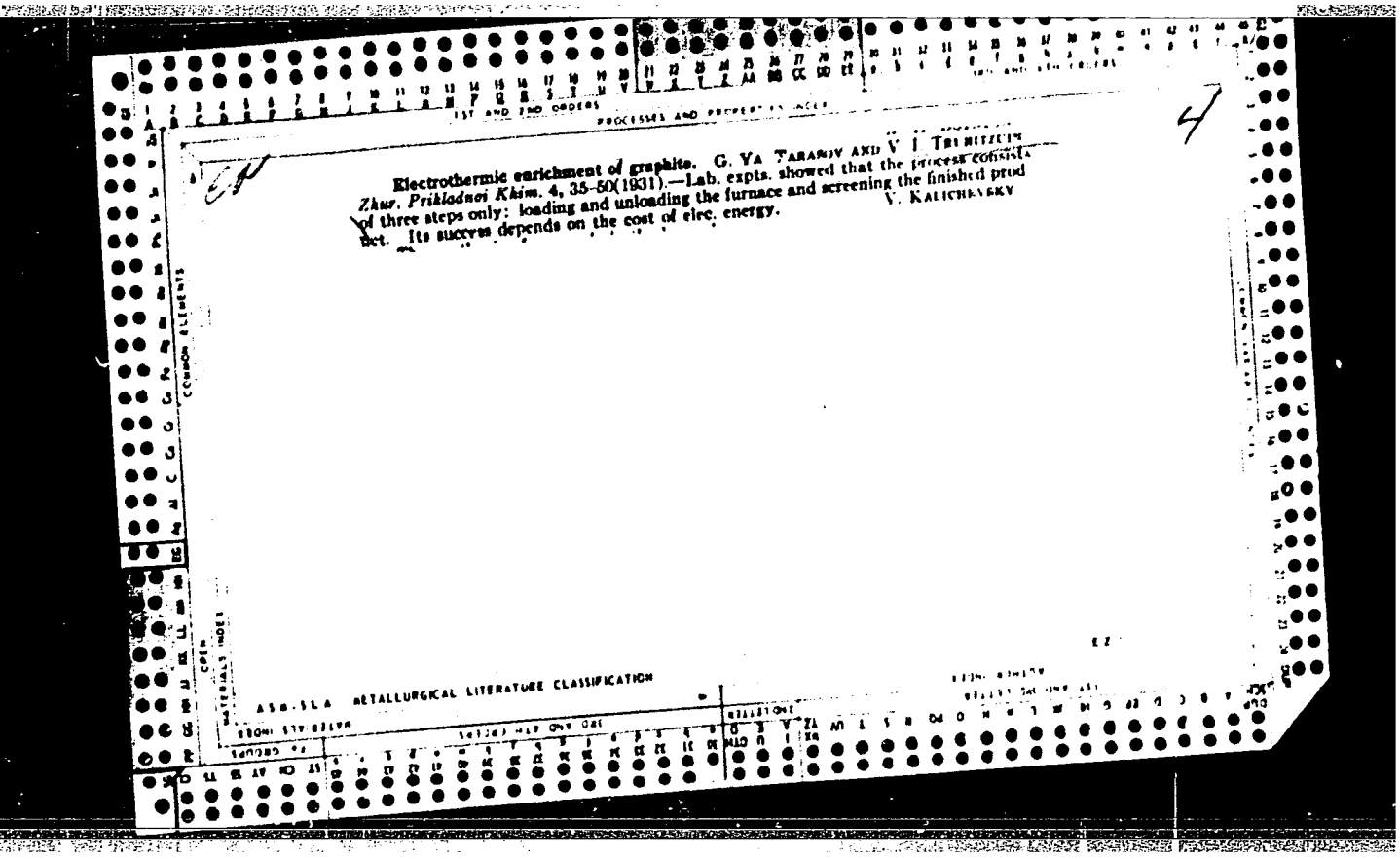
Title: Hydrolysis of Saccharose in the Process of Making Fruit and Berry Wines

Original Periodical: Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1955, No 4, 13-14

Abstract: In the making of fruit and berry wines at the time when the finished product is ready for the market the saccharose which was added during compounding is almost entirely (except for some decimal fractions of one percent) converted to invert sugar. Therefore in fruit-and-berry viniculture the sugar should be computed as invert sugar.

Card 1/1





Electrothermic enrichment of graphite. G. Ya Tarasov and V. I. Trubitsyn. *Zhur. Prikladnoi Khim.* 4, 35-50(1931).—Lab. expts. showed that the process consists of three steps only: loading and unloading the furnace and screening the finished prod uct. Its success depends on the cost of elec. energy.
V. Kalichevsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR/Farm Animals - Swine

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 26224

Author : Sokolov F., Trubkin G.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Pasturing of Swine on Potato Fields (Vypas svinoy na posevakh kartofelya)

Orig Pub : Ekonomika s. kh., 1957, No 4, 57-60

Abstract : On the ground of experiments carried out by zootechnical experimental stations and a number of farms, it is recommended to resort to the pasturing of swine on potato fields, and to feed them ensilaged potato plant.

Card : 1/1

48

MILOVANOV, V.K., akad.; PARSHUTIN, G.V., doktor biol. nauk; SOKOLOVSKAYA, I.I., doktor biol. nauk; OZHIN, F.V.; TSITOVICH, Ye.V.; TRUBKIN,G.D., red.; CHUBENKO,N.S., red.; TSVETKOV, I.V., red.; YERZINA,Z.K., red.; MESHCHANKINA, A.B., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Album on the artificial insemination of livestock] Al'bom po iskusstvennomu osemeneniiu sel'skokhoziaistvennykh zhivotnykh. Moskva, Izdvo M-va sel'.khoz. RSFSR, 1960. 134 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye plemennogo dela i plemsovkhozov.
(Artificial insemination) (Livestock)

TRUBKIN, M.V., tekhnik.

Redesign of measuring diaphragms. Energetik 4 no.3:17-18 Mr '56.
(Measuring instruments) (MLRA 9:6)

TRUBKIN, M.V., master.

Marking thermocouples. Energetik 1 no.6:20 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Thermocouples)

TRUBKIN, M.V., inzhener.

Automatic filling of dump cars with coal. Energetik 5 no.1: 10-11 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

(Coal-handling machinery) (Remote control)

TRUBKIN, M.V.

AID P - 1927

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 7/31

Author : Trubkin, M. V., Technician

Title : Automatic governor and water-level indicator in the turbine condenser

Periodical : Energetik, 3, 14-15, Mr 1955

Abstract : This device of the author's own design is described and illustrated. Three drawings.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

AUTHOR: Trubkin, M.V., Engineer SOV-91-58-9-12/29

TITLE: Checking the Signalling of Level Indicators (Proverka signalizatsii urovnemerov)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 20-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a simple and reliable means of checking whether the upper and lower level limit signalling is functioning correctly in a PES level indicator. By pressing the buttons on the boiler control panel, an additional resistance, consisting of an induction coil with iron, is switched in in parallel to one half of the PES's telemetric system. The deflection of the level indicator needle shows whether the device is functioning correctly. There is 1 circuit diagram.

1. Liquid level control--Equipment 2. Liquid level gages--Test methods

Card 1/1

TRUBKIN, M.V., inzh.

Testing the signaling device of level metors. Energetik 6 no.9:20 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Level indicators--Testing)

TRUBKIN, M.V., tekhnik.

Automatic regulator and level indicator of a turbine condenser.
Energetik 3 no.3:14-15 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Steam turbines) (Governors (Steam engines))

TRUBKIN, M.V., master, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Device for testing oxygen manometers. Energetik 2 no.3:12-13 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:5)

(Manometer) (Measuring instruments)

TRUBKIN, M.V., master, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Self-registering vacuum indicator. Energetik 2 no.2:17-18 F '54.
(MLRA 7:4)
(Vacuum gages)

TRUBKIN, M.V., tekhnik.

Pressure relay. Rab.energ. 3 no.5:11-12 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Electric relays)

TRUBKIN, M. V.

Jul 49

USSR/Academy of Sciences
Electric Power Stations

"Power Engineers, Laureates of the Stalin Prize" 2 pp

"Elek Stants" No 7

B. M. Sokolov-Andronov, Chief Engr, ORGRES (State Trust for Orgn and Rationalization of Rayon Power Stations and Networks), N. S. Vetkin and F. M. Sergeyev, ORGRES engineers, and I. K. Gizhirov, Boiler Shop Foreman, Thermoelec Sta No 1, Kazan, were awarded Stalin Prizes for 1948 for developing and introducing a method of coal combustion removing slag in liquid form. M. V. Trubkin, Chief, Kuybyshev Elec Power Plant, S. V. Val'chak, construction engineer, "Energodetal'" factory, and G. N. Manuylov and S. D. Kuchkin, ORGRES engineers, were awarded Stalin prize for developing and introducing an automatic feed regulator for steam boilers. Collective of workers, Cen Aero-Hydrodynamic Inst, and A. M. Komarov, ORGRES engineer, were awarded Stalin prize for developing and introducing new types of centrifugal blowers.

PA 51/49T1

TRUBKIN, V.

For quality in woolen fabrics. Tekh.molod. 22 no.1:31-33 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

(Wool and worsted mamufacture)

TRUBKIN, V.I., inzhener.

Automatic interrupter of argon feed in argon-arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.11:32 N '56. (MLRA 10:9)
(Electric welding) (Protective atmospheres)

TRUBKIN, V. I.

AID P - 5599

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 11/12

Author : Trubkin, V. I., Eng.

Title : Automatic cut-out of argon-gas in argon-electric arc welding.

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 11, 32, N 1956

Abstract : A brief description of a device for automatic feeding of argon to prevent its waste during the welding procedure is given. One drawing.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KHARMATS, B.; TRUBKO, V., inzh.-konstruktor

Gas oven for baking and frying. Obshchestv.pit. no.11:34-37 N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Starshiy inzh.-konstruktor Khar'kovskogo opytno-konstruktorskogo byuro (for Kharmats). 2, Khar'kovskoye opytno-konstruktorskoye byuro (for Trubko). (Gas cooking)

1. TRUBINKOV G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Tractor-motors

7. Running in and testing motors after repair. MTS 12, no.12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

TRUBLAYEVICH, I., kapitan 3 ranga

Modern naval gunnery. Voen.znan. 35 no.6:18-19 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Naval gunnery)